THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,394.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1865.

MICH TORK I CHALD, SUNDAY, PERSON SEY OF BROW

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RICHMOND.

Taking Positions for Permanent Occupation.

The Troops Busy Laying Out New Camps and Erecting Fortiscations.

Instances of Gallantry Among

nation of Major General

CREAT WAR MEETING AT PICHMOND.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Wm. J. Starke' Despatch. IN THE FIELD, Feb. 9, 1865.

any further efforts will be made to dislodge our few camps are being laid out and the ground y been surveyed for the extension of the mili-ond. It may be mentioned as among the es of modern warfare that the telegraph wires the vicinity of Hatcher's run on Sunday before r of the column passed, keeping pace with it on

th.

MAJOR CARRESCES TO BE RELEVED.

Reptimus Carnerces, Assistant Adjutant General stress and a success a success a success a success and a success a succe corps, su

gh F. Riley, company A, Eleventh Masse-micers, who was sentenced to be shot en the February, for the crime of desertion, has by the Frendont.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH CORPS, }

ame uninteresting activity in constructing earth-east cordureying roads. Some important changes of troops. Aside from this there is nothing of interest to report.

CALLARTAY OF OFFICIALS IN THE LIFE PIGET.

Illing some of the heroic incidents of the late hatlave found ness talked over with more enthusiatis

than the number of commanding officers wounded

carrying their brigade or regimental colors. Brevet

ior General Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan, in

mad of the Third brigade. Third division received wound while carrying his brigade colors. At the time was leading his brigade in a charge. Colonel Wilson, a commanded the Maryland brigade in the Fecond talon, was killed while carrying his brigade flag at the do of his brigade in a charge. Lieutenant Colonel say, commanding the One Rundred and Forty-seventh w Tork, was carrying two regimental flags when caded. Several others officiated as impromptu color areas of brigades and regiments, but only those I have ned were killed or wounded.

Lasther subject of culogatic comment is the splendid wary displayed by our general officers. Major General from was oftener to be seen on the aktrimish line than from was oftener to be seen on the aktrimish line than

arron was oftener to be seen on the antimism line than y where else. Brevet Major Generals Griffin, Agree d Crawford; commanding divisions, were likewise con-louous at the extreme front, and there was not a charge side by their respective divisions in which their presence d bravery, in some instances bordering on recklessness, and inspire their commands with like coolness and

rmer despatches.

| XRRILLE REFECT OF A SOLID SHOT.

I was told to-day that in Tuesday's fight a single solid lot killed six men. This exceeds any prior record than my recollection of the damaging effects of any

Missing men continue to come in, thereby reducing his it m of our late losses. Most of these are stragglers, who, notwithstanding the vigilance of cavalry satrols, manage to keep out of the way until all the fighting is over, when, their haversacks having become exacusted of rations, they report present for duty. Many lams have been suggested and tried to stop straggling and punish the offenders, but somehow with no decisive trastifactory result.

Captain Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant General of General Baster staff, reported mortally wounded, is, I am happy to say, likely to recover.

RETURN OF GENERAL ROYMAN.

Brigadier General Hoffman, of the Third brigade, Third division, who has been away on leave, returned to-day and resumed command of his brigade. Colonel McCoy, One Hundred and Soventh Pennsylvania, has commanded the brigade since Brevet Brigadier General Morrow was wounded.

The thermometer has descended several degrees to-day and this evening from what it has been for several days set. If such weather continues our men will suffer, and he ratio of sick, I fear, become fearfully increased.

THE CAVALRY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Pet. 10, 1005. SENGRATION OF MAJOR GENERAL GREGO.

Stajor General Gregg, lately commanding a division of
svalry in this army, has tendered his resignation, and it

scond cavalry division, yesterday morning died of the sjuries he received on the night of the 6th. Captain sorge W. Eddy is acting in place of the deceased as

Capi. J. M. Reynolds is temporarily commanding use ath New York cavalry.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial will be convened at Cavalry sadquarters. Major Chas. F. Gills will be President of a court, and Lieutenant G. H. Weilstead, Judge Adva

following named officers, among the plaken by the cavairy, have been forwarded Wm. J. Clark, Twenty-fourth North Carelina Volafantry. int O. H. Cook, Twenty fourth North Carolina

terant James R. Rick, Forty-fourth Virginia, tenant J. W. Fair, Fifty-seventh North Carolina, tenant W. M. Sropesi, Fifty-seventh North Carolina, tenant W. P. Paulett, Fifty-seventh North Carolina, tenant A. P. Paulett, Fifty-seventh North Caro

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Vr. William H. Merrinm's Desputch. BRADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

OR GREAT WAR MASS MEETING IN RICHMOND. the ar at mass meeting in Richmond to day at ne wathern he art, just now reduced to grief, is represented a having be to in numbers, enthusiasm, rampant appear and desperate energy, a very decided, and, under the doomy characte of its surroundings, a cheering success or the desponder & rebels. Since the return of the rebet seace commission to Richmond, with that large Linpeace commission to Richmond, with that large Lincolnian fica buzzing in each and every car of the poor
key neast commission tre, the amplest preparations have
seen making to render the gathering the most imposing

To zeries of engage monts occurred in thickly wooded
land, and the men warn thereby partially protected. The

in the so-called confederacy during for several days past the Richms has overflowed with labered editorials, predeck contemplated meeting of the people with all us of rebel quilt driving and all the glare and glir right newspaper rheterior. The selected oratory unay fouth was liberally invoked to libratrate and shortly in the selected oratory unay fouth was liberally invoked to libratrate and shortly in the selected oratory unay fouth was liberally invoked to libratrate and shortly in the selected oratory unay fouth was liberally invoked to libratrate and selected for the selected oratory lang vankes from the sacred, but soft, soil of the fruitful mother of arrant rebels.

gines—fruitful mother of arrant rebela.

At an early leave this morning the rebel city was alive with the masses moving to and fro, anxiously awaiting the moment when the organization should take place. The rebel Senate and Bouse of Representatives, as well as that lesser body of law-mak ng luminaries, the Legislature of Virginia, lad adjourned over for the purpose diending the dignity of their combined presence to the popular rathering of rebels and traitors who were to meet at high neon alike beseath the statue of the venerated Washington, in Capitol square, and within the walls—shame on them—of the African church.

walls—shame on them—of the African church.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. accompanied by the more prominent of the conspicuous citizens of the day, and a censiderable number of the conspicuous citizens of the confeitacy, halling from the several States under the jurisdiction off of the depart pyramy, repaired to the residence of Governor Extra Billy Fin th, and moved hence to the main stage of the day. Other than the secondled President and advisers, there were noted in this select and interesting procession of robel dignitaries leareral Robert Edmund Lee, commanding the rebelumies, accompaned by his entire staff, in brilliant robel uniform; Thomas S. Bocock, se-called Speaker of the fouse; Lieutenant General Longstreet; Lieutenant General A. P. Hill; ex-Secretary of War, James A. eddon; a large number of renel officers in Richical on leave and official business; the clergy, its major and minor judiciary of the confederacy; the armed in robel law, and a few of the representatives of e ancient chivalry (?) of the Old Bomin on. The Africa ohur, he was speedily filled to overflowing, and the veral stands in the public square were soon surrounded the traitors eager to be buoyed up in their painful and russing despondency bythe honeyed words of the wicked in whe, as relentless and grasping politicians, are toy the delorific cause of all their wees.

THE PRESS DESPATCH.

Nothing of interest has transpired on the lines to-day

hey will commence creeting new quarters for ives. This will not be a difficult job, as there is with which whole rows of houses are run up, some of which are models of architectural beauty.

Lieutenant Colonel Tremaine, wrongly reported Major Tremaine, of General Gregg's staff, and of the Tenth New York cavalry, who was badly wounded in the en-gagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gal-lant officer and much respected and loved by his comrades in the service.

adiy wounded in Monday's fight. Licut. Larkin, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania folunteers, was severely wounded. Licut. John Kelly, of the Nincty-seventh New York, was also wounded.
The total number of casualties in the late engages
have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove so
what larger than at first reported.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Operations on Hatcher's Rum.

E PIGHTING ON TUESDAY—THE POSITIONS GAINED
BY GRANT'S TROOPS STILL HELD.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]
The Yankees have not as yet been driven from their
wiy erected intreachments at Hatcher's run. They
we thrown up formidable breastworks there, and the
bind over which they have extended their line is
ckly wooded and intricate.

ground over which they have extended their line is thickly wooded and intricate. On Tuenday (February 8) the enemy advanced in large force upon our advanced works higher up the run, between Armstrong and Burges' nills, about two miles beyond the latter point. They charged to within about seventy-dive yards of our men in some places, and nearer in others, but were met by such a heavy voiley of musketry that they broke and fied in confusion, leaving their dead and waunded on the field. The enemy was driven a mile, and into his main line of intreachments.

Cannonading between the opposing lines was almost continuous through Tuesday, and was renewed again yesterday. But there was no fighting of any importance yesterday. Sixty prisoners were brought into our lines during the day.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT OF MONDAY AND

[From the Petersburg Express, Feb. 8.]
Severe and protracted fighting occurred on our right fondsy afternoon, and again yesterday, in which the fankees met with decided reverses, though, as yet, they have not been driven from their newly erected entrenchments at Harchest way.

hait in their pursuit until brought face to face with a fresh corps.

The enony, finding his situation rather critical, had brought a full corps to the assistance of his beaten and retreating troops, and at once flung it upon our men. Here again, on the identical ground that, within the same number of hours, had been twice fought over, an engagement of much severity occurred. But there were fearful odds in the battle—three corps against two divisions—and again our troops were forced back.

Habone's division, temporarily commanded by General Finnegan, was now brought up, and formed on the left of the line, and a grand charge being made upon the enemy, the latter was forced back rapidly and in thorough confusion to his intrenchments at Hatcher's run. Darkness now put an end to all further movements, and for the night hostilities caused.

THE CAPTURE OF BRANCHVILLE.

Map Illustrating the March of General Sherman Against the Strategic Position of the Rebels in South Carolina.



ankee loss was heavier than ours. Many of their me are shot in the back while retreating and in some place

OPERATIONS ON TUESDAY—LEE'S REPORT.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 9.)

General Lee report of officially to the War Departresterday that the enemy made no attack on Tue from their intrenchments on Hatcher's run. Their mishers pushed forward on some portions of the l

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS THE COMPLETE INVEST-

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS THE COMPLETE INVESTRENT OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

Grant's movement of Sunday and Monday, en our right, southwest of Petersburg, was, as we have previously stated, a serious and determined attempt to plant his left nearer the Southside Railroad, and, by so doing, advance another dep in the investment of Petersburg. He may even have regarded the capture of that road as possible. In this he was disappointed; but he succeeded in effecting a ledgment on Hatcher's creek, and there intrenching himself. This puts him cortainly nearer the Southside Railroad, the immed ate objective point of the movement. We, however, feel satisfied that, as General Lee has made no attempt to dislodge him, the position can be of no great strategic value.

An official dispatch from General Lee, received yesterday at three o'clock P. M., states that the enemy on Thesday approached several portions of our line, but made no attack; that they still hold their position on Hatcher's run, and that there was no fighting yesterday.

From another source we learn that on Tuesday morning the enemy advanced in heavy force upon our extreme right, between furgess and Armstrong's mills, and approached to within sevenity yards of our breastworks, when being opened upon by our troops they turned and fied, leaving their doad and wounded on the field, our troops pursuing them to their works. It will be observed there is no discrepancy between this statement and General Lee's report. He says the enemy approached our like at the control of the case, as they approached our

able graves.

Considering the obstincer of the fight on Monday, and
the length of its duration, the number of casualties on
each side was unusually small. This is accounted for by
the fact that the battle was fought on densely wooded
ground. We lost few prisoners and took few. Sixtyseven, belonging to the Sixth corps, captured during the
fight, were received in the city yesterday.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton arriv

Semphis to day for Louisville, General Lew, Wallace is here. He will on the court martial in the stead of General Carrie on relieved. It is reported that the court will

Brown, for sixteen years pant Deputy Surveyor of

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Territorial Delegates on the Amend ment.
The following is the text of the statement signed by

e Territorial delegates in Congress in favor of the con

Religious Intelligence.

At St. Ann's Free church, Eighteenth street, near Pift ence, the Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at a quarte to eight and half-past ten A. M. and at three P. M .- the ridge at half-past seven P. M.

The third of a course of lectures on the Order, Doctrine and Worship of the body of Christia known as the Catholic Apostolic Church," will be deliv ered by the Rev. William W. Andrews, in the hall of Dodworth's Studie Building, corner of Fifth avenue a Twenty-sixth street, this evening, at half-past seven

The Rev. Halsey W. Knapp will preach at Broadway and Forty-seventh street Hall for the Fifty-third street Baptist church, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, this aiternoon, at three o'clock, the fourth in a course of sermons on the distinguished women of the Bible. Subject—"The Character of Deborah."

The fourth of the course of lectures on Daniel, by Jo Williams, will be delivered this evening, at Univer-Buildings, Washington square, at haif-past seven o'clo Subject—"Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts; the G and Judgment of the Old World."

The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, before the Young Men's Association, for the relief of the sick, this evening, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver, this evening, at his church on Broadway, the third of a series of discourses on Christian divilization. Subject—"The Commonwealth of Industry."

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture this evening at halfeffected; the destruction of the heavens and the earth."
The Brookipn Society of the New Jerusai m. (Sweden
borgian), have services every Sunday at eleven A. M. au
haif-past seven P. M., at the chapel of the Polytechni
Institute, Livingation streat, near Court. Subject of lee
ture this evening—"The Divine Trinity," by the minister
Rev. J. C. Ager. The public are invited. Seats free.

St. Thomas Pros Chapel, corner of Prince and Thorson streets. The Rev. Thomas H. Sell will preach in the chapel to day—services to commence at helf-past ten M. and half-past soven P. M. 2. and trait post feven P. M.

Samuel B. Bell will proach (D. V.) in the Pfflieth stree
Presbytersan church, between Broadway and Eight
avenue, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.
Subjects: Morning—"Damiel it." Evening—"Loss and
Gein."

Gain."

The Rev. Professor Smith will recite (D. V.) the celebrated Whitileld's sermon on "The Lord our Right-counses," this morning, at the large lecture room, in Clinton Hall, Astor place, between Cooper Institute and Breadway, at eleven A. M. to-day.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, coreer of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the Recoker street Universalist cherch, corner of Downing street, the Rev. William S. Balch, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the deak to-day. Services at baif past tee A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), Thirty-gith street, a few doors east of Sixth evenus, divine service at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The rector, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will proach morning and evening.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC REPORMATORY A lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening next at the Cooper Institute, by the Right Rev. Bishop bayloy of Newark. The subject of the lecture is, "The Fower of Prejudice." This lecture is delivered under the subject of the New York Young Mon's Roman Catholic Henvolent Association, and, as the proceeds are to be deveted to the aid of the Catholic Reformatory, it is hoped the Institute will be crowded and the lecture francial success.

The Illinois Railways.

The North Western Railway Company yesterday ap plied for an injunction to prevent the minority of the stockholders of the old Galena from holding a meeting fused, and to-day the old Galena stockholders elected

SHERMAN.

Good News from South Carolina.

OCCUPATION OF BRANCHVILLE

Sherman's Army Captures the Railroad Centre of South Carolina Without a Serious Engagement.

Reported Evacuation Charleston.

Richmond Papers Confirm the Reported Capture of Branchville and Give Rumors of the Evacuation of the City of Charleston.

The Particulars of Sherman's Movements,

&c., Our Special Washington Despatch. OCUPATION OF BRANCHVILLE-REPORTED EVACUA-

TION OF CHARLESTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1865. ere to-night that despatches hav seen received from City Point stating that the Richmond sapers of to-day confirm the reported capture of Branch offle, and also contain a report that Charleston has been the probability of this latter rumor, and it is well understood that the evacuation of Charleston is a necessary

Rebel Accounts.

consequence of the possession of Branchville by General

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ONLY SEVENTREN MILES FROM HE AUGUSTA AND CHARLESTON RAILBOAL [From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

It was stated in a telegram received a few days sine that heavy skirmishing had been going on at McBride's bridge. This bridge is seventeen miles from Graham's Turnout, which is seventeen miles west of Branchville on the Augusta Railroad.

EXPORTED OCCUPATION OF BRANCHVILLE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.] Again yesterday it was reported that Sherman bad taken Branchville; but nothing in confirmation of this was received at the War Office.

SHERWAN'S OCCUPATION OF ERANCHVILLE.

South Carolina begins to produce the important results which have been anticipated from it. Already the first objective point has been gained, probably withou battle, and with that triumph an important contingen necess has been attained. With the fall of Branchville we not only destroy the railroad system of South Caro lina, but if Richmond rumors have sught of truth in them, we have forced the evacuation of Charleston itself

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN. duration, nor was the time spent in idleness. The troops were resupplied with all necessary wants and trans eaving Atlanta, Sherman sent the greater part of his transportation to the rear, reserving only his ammuni other than the ammunition trains, had to be supplied anew. Men had to be reclothed from head to foot, and new animals supplied to the cavairy and teams. These preparations have employed the time of necessary delay at Savannah. They were completed about the middle January, and the campaign was immediately begun by the reorganization of the army into three columns as fol

Army of Tennessee-General Howard, centre. Army of the South-General Foster, right wing Army of Georgia-General Slocum, left wing. In the plan of the campaign the centre and left wing

were to be active columns, while the right wing, under General Foster, was to be held as a reserve, and on ployed in demonstrating against Charleston, while the others moved by converging lines upon Branchville from Grahamsville and Sister's ferry. CAPTURE OF POCOTALIGO BRIDGE.

The transfer of the centre column-Howard's-to Gra

namsville was made as early as January 12, before the completion of the preparations for the campaign by the whole army. The troops were moved by transports to Hilton Head and thence up Broad river to the position gained in December last by General Foster, here forming On the night of the 14th of January the Feventeently

corps of Howard's army, under General Frank P. Blair, and the division of Foster's army, commanded by Gen Hatch, advanced on the Pocotaligo bridge, on the together with the fortifications and twelve guns, losing in the charge forty men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. The enemy evacuated during the night and fell back to Ashepe bridge, towards Charleston. The Pifteenth corps, under General Logan, and the Six centh corps soon followed, and all are ready to begin the advance on Branchville. MOVEMENT OF THE LEFT WING.

the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, was moved up the Savannah river to Sister's ferry, a point near Erwinton good route to Branchville. The march to Sister's ferr was extremely difficult, owing to the swampy nature of the country and the flooded condition of the streams

The troops were, in fact, forced to come to a halt and time to become firm under foot before proceeding further. Though General Slocum lefts Savannah on the 18th of January he did not reach Sister's ferry until the 28th and was not able to leave there until January 30, at which time the general advance began. The left wing—the fwentieth army corpu is advance—occupied Robertsville small town on the Erwinton road, about five miles fre the river, on the same night and next day, resuming the

ADVANCE OF THE BIGHT AND CENTRE COLUMNS. The centre and right also advanced on January 31 from their positions at Pocotaligo bridge. The two armies here eparated, moving by diverging roads in the direction of Charleston and Branchville, both columns advancing to the south bank of the Combahee river. The centre column occupied McPhersonville, ave miles north o Pocotaligo bridge, which the rebels report was burned by hem. On the 5th inst, the centre and right had effected the passage of the Combahee, and the former force had pushed forward to the vicinity of Bell's crossroads, thirty miles south of Branchville, where the advance guard of one column of the rebel force, under command of Major General Lafayotte McLaws, was encountered and driven

back. In the meantime General Foster advance Asheno bridge, about forty m les distant due west from on. The left wing was also steadily advancing It now apppears that while the right wing demons against Charleston and occupied the attention of the against Charleston and occupies robels at that point, the centre and left, concentrating at McBride's or Walker's bridge, near Branchville, engaged the enemy there in a sharp skirmish, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the occupation of Branch ville, as well as of a station on the same railroad, knows raham's Turnout." This point is seventeen miles west of Branchville. It is probable that the force occupying this point is Kilpatrick's cavalry, which guarded the left of the army in the movemen

CANADA.

The Case of the St. Albans Haidersof their Messengers to Richmond, &c. MONTREAL, Feb. 10, 1865.

to-day. Prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay, for reasons which were set forth in affidavits, and which say that four messengers have been sent to Richmond, vis:—Davis, who had been arrested in Ohro and sentenced to be hanged as a spy; another left on the 17th and was in Washington on the 23d; another was captured at Wilmington, but escaped and returned to and a fourth had been despatched, Mr. Houghton an advocate, who went to Washington an endeavored, without success, to obtain a pass to Rich-mond. In reply to his letter, Mr. Seward wrote him that the government could hold no communication or corres-pondence with him, and he expected to leave the country without entering the scene of insurrection or commun cating with the insurgents. He saw the President and the British Charge d'Affaires, without success. He wrote econd letter to Mr. Seward, to which no attention

Farther delay was refused. The refusal is generally looked upon as decidedly against the prisoners.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

The St. Albans case has been adjourned till Monday on account of the detention of witnesses, caused by ollision on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Brockville

The Raiders, if Surrendered, to be Tries

Washington, Peb. 11, 1865.

The statement which is circulated in the papers, that
the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New York for
trial, is without authority and entirely untrue. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of the State of Vermont, and if surrendered they will be surrendered to the authorities of that State for trial according to the laws thereof. Marshal Murray has proceeded to Vermont upon entirely different bust ness from what the newspapers have alleged

The Nova Scotia Parliament. SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION SCHEME, ETC. HAIJFAX, Feb. 9, 1865.

The Nova Scotia Parliament met at two o'clock to-day The Governor's speech is lengthy. He gives the particu-lars of the conception and subsequent proceedings of the proposed confederation scheme. He says:—It is not my province, and I have no mission to do more than afford amplest and freest scope for the consideration of the proposal which so seriously involves your prospects, and terpret the wishes and determine the true interests of the country. He says he feels assured that whatever may all attempts to treat in a narrow spirit a que broad that it covers the ground of all parties, an broad that it covers the ground of all parties, and pre-vents its becoming a measure to be discussed in any other sense. He adverts to the propriety of arming and equipping the militia to become effective, reprobates the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, who the was so bene-licial to the province and neighboring sigates, and which essentially promoted the most friendly fediations between the two countries. Proposals for a railway to the New Fruncwick border will be presented, and for increasing the cale of the crown lands. The working of the gold and silver mines is going on most prosperously.

THE DRAFT.

Supervisors' Committee on Volunteer ing-Bounty Raised to \$600-\$100 Hand

Supervisors Blunt, Purdy, Stewart and Tweed, Comptroller Brennan. The Mayor was not present

lously of the opinion that the bountles should be raise in accordance with the legislative action of the State two and three years' men, was agreed to be paid; and \$50 hand money for a one year man, \$75 for a two years man, and \$100 for a three years' man. This is great pay for the volunteer, and most liberal to the agent, who, if he works faithfully and honestly, can make easily one or two, perhaps five hundred dollars per day.

It was resolved that every effort should now be made to fill the quota of the city, and the committee call upon all good citizens to lend a helping hand. The committee resolved also to meet daily for consultation. On Monday it will meet at the Mayor's office, with the hope, we sup pose, of securing his Honor's attendance. The Legislature has confirmed all the county ordinances for raising money for volunteering and bounty paying purpose which gives us a most liberal sum to com We would suggest to the volunteer to go in for the three years' bounty. It is a large som, and in all probability the war will close within a year, when they will be free Now on with the work, and give Chairman Blunt and his committee all they can possibly do in the way o bounty paying

A Would-be Robber Killed. New HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11, 1868 At Grapevine Point last night Jeremiah Dwyer, a private in the Twenty-second company Veteran Reserve corps, of Hudson City, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by Sergeant Charles M. Griffin, of the Fifth Rhode Island artitlery. Dwyer was attempting to enter the sleeping apartment of Griffin through an outside window,

probably for the purpose of robbery. Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1000 Jayne's mammoth building, on Dock street, below Third, on the first floor, which was formerly occupied as the it extended beyond the room where it commenced. The building is now occupied by various printing offices.

three and four e'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the third story of the four story building No. 90 John street, occupied by J. A. Babcock & Co., silver plattra. The fire burned with considerable fury, and before it could be subdued by the firemen the whole of the rear part of the premises was on fire. The roof fell, car rying with it the whole of the building, with the exception of the front wall and a small portion of the first Soon. The estimated loss on stock owned by Babcock & Co. amounts to about \$25,000; insured for \$15,000 as follows:—Relief, \$2,500; Hope, \$2,500; Metropolitan, \$2,500; East River, \$2,500; Corn Exchange, \$2,500; Commonwealth, \$2,500. The first floor was occupied by J. D. Bates & Co., dealers in cotton wick, cotton batting and sheetings. Mr. Babcock estimates their loss at about \$30,000; insured for \$18,000, as follows:—Horate, \$3,000; Greenwich, \$5,000; Globe, \$5,000; Merchan S. \$6,000; Greenwich, \$5,000; Globe, \$6,000; Merchan S. \$6,000; Broadway, \$5,000; Cotton, \$5,000; Park, \$3,000. The building is owned by J. C. Williams, and the orange to it will be about \$10,000; insured for the arm as in the Knickerbocker and Washington insurance con anies, equally divided. The origin of the first is at premium. It is under investigation by the Fire in reshall. tion of the front wall and a small portion of the first fo

Convention of Colored Men at Harrishes

Harrison, Pa., Feb. 9, 18:
A State convention under the auspices of the Col
Equal Rights League of Pennsylvania, is convened
and largely attended by the most influential and ingent colored people of the State. Specific have
made at this meeting by colored men which equal, if
surpass, thousands uttered by white men on the swi
of freedom. Yesterday the Convention adopted a sto
of expressions of sentiment worthy of the emulaids
every freeman in the land. The Le, islature of Penn
vania will attend the Convention to a ght.